Claims

[1] **1.** A method for imaging a primarily two-dimensional target (T), comprising the steps matching at least one optical unit adapted for influencing the direction of rays of light falling onto it with the target (T); illuminating the target (T) while directing an optical recording means to the optical unit, mapping the pixels of the target (T) reaching the optical recording means through the optical unit by projecting the rays originating from the pixels of the target (T) at right angles to the target (T) through the optical unit to sensor means of the optical recording means in the whole range of the optical angle of the optical recording means, ***characterized by*** turning away the optical recording means and displacing in a receding manner from the plane of the target (T) at a predetermined angle α in a curved course compared to the optical axis (OA) originating from the centre of the target (T) while tilting a mirror (M) half to the extent of said displacement - i.e. with an angle $\alpha/2$ - of the optical recording means .

2. A method according to claim 1, ***characterized by*** pressing down the surface of the target (T) to gain flat surface for mapping .

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, ***characterized by*** choosing the value of the angle α exceeding at least the half of the optical angle of the optical recording means .

4. A method according to any of claims 1 to 3, ***characterized by*** using a mirror (M) as the optical element.

5. A method according to claim 4, ***characterized by*** using a surface mirror (M).

6. A method according to any of claims 1 to 5, ***characterized by*** using a wedge-shaped optical element composed of a pressing-down glass plate (G) and a surface mirror (M).

7. A method according to claim 6, ***characterized by*** using an optical element with adjustable front rake.

8. A method according to any of claims 1 to 7, ***characterized by*** scanning both pages of the opened book (B) used as the target (T) consecutively by a mirror (M) embedded into the wedge-shaped element so that it can be tilted, but without removing the wedge-shaped element from between the glass plates (G) constituting its boundaries.

9. A method according to any of claims 1 to 8, ***characterized by*** applying a light source (L) providing homogenous diffused light.

10. A method according to claim 9, ***characterized by*** applying a light source (L) assembled of several discrete light sources.

11. An arrangement for imaging a primarily two-dimensional target (T) ,

including at least one optical unit adapted for influencing the direction of rays of light falling onto it, a light source (L) illuminating the target (T) and optical recording means directed to the optical unit ***characterized in that*** w hile being directed to the optical unit the optical recording means is positioned in a way that it is turned away and displaced in a receding manner from the plane of the target (T) at a predetermined angle α in a curved course compared to the optical axis (OA) originating from the centre of the target (T) and originally running at an angle of 45° to the surface of the target (T), while a mirror (M) is tilted to an extent which is increased by a half of the displacement angle - i.e. with an angle $\alpha/2$ - of the optical recording means .